

Tlas discusses Soviet arms

MOSCOW, Jan. 4 (R)—Syrian Defence Minister Mustafa Tlas had talks with Soviet Defence Minister Dmitri Ustinov today. TASS news agency reported. Gen. Tlas, who arrived in Moscow earlier today, is the first high-ranking Syrian official to come to Moscow since Chief-of-Staff Hikmat Shehab cut short a visit last November. Tlas said today's meeting, described as friendly, touched on Soviet arms supplies to Damascus, which the Kremlin has been reassessing since Syria agreed with its neighbour Iraq to work towards a military alliance. Arab diplomatic sources reported last month that Syrian President Hafez Al Assad had cancelled a trip to Moscow because of Soviet plans to review its arms supplies to his country.

Volume 4, Number 947

AMMAN, FRIDAY JANUARY 5, 1979 — SAFAR 7, 1399

Israeli media angered at Bakhtiar

TEL AVIV, Jan. 4 (R)—The newspaper Ma'ariv said today that a future cut-off in Iranian oil for this country "can, of course, harm Israel, but it is doubtful if it will help Iran." The afternoon daily was commenting on a forecast by Iranian premier-designate Shahpour Bakhtiar in Tehran yesterday that his country would not go on supplying the oil to Israel. Another Israeli paper, the Trades Union Federation daily Davar, welcomed "with pleasure" a statement in Washington by U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger that Washington would honour its agreements to provide oil to Israel if supplies to this country became critical as a result of events in Iran. Israel, boycotted by most other oil-producing nations, has been partially dependent on Iran for supplies of crude.

Begin promises new Jewish settlements on West Bank during stormy Likud Party conclave

ENCLOSED JERUSALEM, Jan. 4 (R)—Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today Israel would continue to establish new settlements in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan, Israel Radio reported. But this would be done where the government decided and not at the behest of groups such as the ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim. Mr. Begin was quoted as saying. The radio was reporting on a one-hour closed door meeting of

No details of the Likud meeting

Iraq, PLO conclude talks on 'Arab issues'

IGHDAD, Jan. 4 (R)—A Palestinian team today concluded its with a delegation representing the ruling Iraqi Arab Socialist Party on bilateral relations. The Iraqis were led by Mr. Idris Haddad, a member of the party's pan-Arab leadership, while the visitors were headed by Farouk Kaddoumi, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) political department. The Iraq News Agency (INA) said the talks were characterised by frankness and cordiality and were "the most important iss-

115 firms, 4 ships off Arab blacklist

IGHDAD, Jan. 4 (R)—The Arab Boycott of Israel office said today that 115 companies and four ships were removed from the blacklist last month. It said the move was taken after the firms, which included French, British, Canadian, American and West German companies, abided by boycott regulations by not having dealings with Israel. The Iraq News Agency (INA) said on Tuesday that 47 foreign companies and ships were blacklisted last month for violating the regulations. No names were given on either occasion. The 20 countries of the Arab League refuse to have dealings with companies or ship blacklisted by the office.

were disclosed, but Israel Radio described it as a stormy session. It said a majority of Mr. Begin's parliamentary colleagues gave him broad support in principle but all urged a speeding-up of the establishment of new Jewish settlements in the thickly-populated occupied Arab land.

The Gush Emunim militants—mostly recent immigrants from the Soviet Union—were removed by Israeli authorities.

The radio quoted participants at the meeting as saying that Mr. Begin gave no explicit promise that the government would abide by all parts of the new settlement plank in the Likud election platform.

This called for widespread settlement throughout the West Bank.

The radio quoted Mr. Begin as telling today's meeting: "The Gush Emunim demonstrations are unnecessary. There will be settlement."

Harsh words were exchanged between those in favour of more settlements and those in favour of a more flexible approach.

Defending his policy of strictly controlled settlement, Mr. Begin accused opponents of wilfully overlooking the accomplishments and achievements of the Likud government, they said.

Meanwhile, a group of would-be settlers trying to make their way to a new site near Nablus, the largest Arab town on the West Bank, camped out for the fifth day—an army barricade on the main Jerusalem-Nablus road where they were halted by soldiers.

They stayed in their tents at the roadside and told reporters they would stay despite cold and rain.

Snow storm forecast

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA)—Public Security forces and the army have drawn up contingency plans in case the country is hit by snow storms and heavy rains which may close roads and isolate remote areas, Public Security Director Maj. Gen. Ghazi Arabyat said today.

The weather will be cloudy with scattered rain and a further drop in temperatures. Winds will be northwesterly moderate to fresh with a chance of snow in the high mountains. At Agaba Gulf it will be partly cloudy with a chance of showers at times. Winds will be southerly fresh with rough seas.

Temperatures:	Overnight Minimum	Daytime Maximum
Amman	2	5
Agaba	10	13
Jordan Valley	9	12
Deserts	3	8

Egyptian cabinet approves budget

CAIRO, Jan. 4 (R)—The Egyptian cabinet has decided to allocate 1 billion Egyptian pounds (\$1.5 billion) for the armed forces in the 1979 budget, Cairo's three daily newspapers reported today. The semi-official Al Ahram, mass circulation Al Akhbar and influential Al Gomhouria said the decision was taken at a cabinet meeting yesterday. It was also decided to allocate 1,170 million pounds (about \$1.8 billion) for subsidies on essential goods, they added. The deficit in the budget amounts to 2.68 billion pounds (about \$4 billion) representing the difference between the estimated general expenditures of about 12,926 million pounds (about \$19.389 million) and the estimated general income of about 10,246 million pounds (about \$15.369 million).

Spanish foreign minister to tour 4 African states

MADRID, Jan. 4 (R)—Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja leaves here on Sunday for a five-day African tour which will take him to Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya. Spanish officials said bilateral relations between Spain and each of the four countries would be the main theme of Mr. Oreja's discussions. He arrives in Cairo on Sunday and aside from bilateral relations is expected to discuss Egypt's peace negotiations with Israel. Mr. Oreja is almost certain to reiterate traditional Spanish support for the Arab cause in the Middle East conflict. On January 7 and 8 Mr. Oreja will visit Khartoum to renew talks with Sudanese leaders initiated during the visit here last October of President Jaafar Mohamed Nimeiri. From Khartoum, Mr. Oreja flies to Addis Ababa where he will stay two days before going on to Nairobi for talks with Kenyan leaders. He returns to Madrid in the night of Jan. 11.

Strike paralyses Moroccan railways

CASABLANCA, Jan. 4 (R)—The Moroccan railway system was paralysed today by a strike of over 10,000 railway workers seeking a pay rise totalling about 15 percent. The strike is due to end on Monday, but the Railway Workers' Union said it would be extended if the management refused to negotiate. The workers want the pay increases back-dated to 1977.

Western Big Four start summit away from it all

POINT-A-PITRE, GUADELOUPE, Jan. 4 (R)—The big four western leaders arrive on this French Caribbean island today for a summit which officials say will be totally informal and therefore unpredictable.

President Carter, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and British Prime Minister James Callaghan will be guests of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. All four leaders are bringing their wives with them and are expected to stay on for a few days' rest after the meeting, which begins tomorrow and ends on Saturday.

Aides said they expected the leaders to decide over dinner tonight whether to keep their discussions completely private, without even notetakers or the presence of the single top-ranking civil servant each as brought with him.

Officials of all four participating governments seem agreed that the major topics will be the crisis in Iran, the stalled Egypt-Israel peace talks, the future of the Strategic Arms Limitation talks (SALT) between the United States and the Soviet Union, and relations with China.

A senior United States official said in Washington last night that the spotlight would be on U.S. leadership.

"The summit is an opportunity for the West Europeans to determine how President Carter will be handling crucial issues."

It is not so much a case of uncertainty but one of looking to the president for clarification and reassurances about American policy," said the official, who declined to be identified.

The away-from-it-all summit was set up during a meeting in Bonn last July during which seven non-communist leaders—including the "big four"—discussed economic strategy.

An official who was present there said: "you could say all four fathers of the idea." They got into a deep discussion on the state of the world but started looking at their watches, so decided to carry on later."

President Giscard d'Estaing was quick to offer this Caribbean hideaway as a venue for a meeting free from the normal encumbrances of advisors, formal communiques and joint news conferences.

Sources in Bonn, London and Paris have all pointed to the SALT talks and their implications for West European security as a main topic. With the current SALT II negotiations on the verge of completion, the three European powers are looking beyond this to the negotiations for the period after 1985.

The leaders are expected to discuss how West European countries could be associated with SALT III.

China's rapid process of opening-up to the western world and Washington's recognition of Peking will be another theme for the leaders to ponder. Britain, France and West Germany have been carefully monitoring the suspicious response of the Soviet Union to China's honeymoon with the West.

The four leaders will be able to do little more than take note of the fast-moving developments in Iran.

"The drama is still being played out and we cannot tell how it will end, so this is not the time for assessment", an official said.

The leaders were therefore likely to concentrate on how the West should react to threats to stability in other countries in the region, such as Turkey, according to the officials.

President Giscard d'Estaing is also expected to emphasise the continuing dangers to peace in Africa and the need to coordinate crisis management.

The Franco-German squabble over European Common Market farm prices which has held up introduction of the European Monetary System (EMS) is an unanticipated late development.

Shah leaves capital after sweeping military changes

TEHRAN, Jan. 4 (R)—The Shah of Iran flew by helicopter to an undisclosed destination near here today but will return to the capital tomorrow, a palace spokesman said.

There was speculation that the royal party may have gone skiing, but the spokesman declined to specify the destination for security reasons.

This was the first known trip by the Shah outside Tehran since he visited earthquake victims last September in the northeast town of Tabas.

In an earlier development, military sources said Iran's army commander has resigned and left the country with the approval of the Shah.

The sources said the resignation of General Gholamli Oveissi, who is also the martial law governor of Tehran, was granted early this week by the Shah, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

The sources said the Shah had appointed a politically moderate soldier, Gen. Najimi-Naini, to replace general Oveissi as commander-in-chief of the ground forces, the equivalent of army commander in other countries.

They said Gen. Najimi-Naini had been effectively running the army since September, while Gen. Oveissi had been preoccupied with his other job as martial law governor of Tehran.

Political sources also reported another military move that would give better chances of survival to the new government.

They said it was confirmed that Gen. Fereidoun Jam, former army commander and former ambassador to Spain, had agreed to become war minister in Dr. Bakhtiar's otherwise-civilian cabinet.

Gen. Jam, who has lived in London for the past year, was returning here on Saturday for talks with the Shah and Dr. Bakhtiar but had already accepted the ministerial post, the sources added.

General Oveissi was widely regarded here as a political hardliner opposed to the formation of a new government by Dr. Shahpour Bakhtiar, a former opposition leader whom the Shah appointed today as prime minister.

The sources said there were reports in military circles that two other political hawks—Air Force Commander General Hussein Rabii and General Manouchehr Khorwadad, Commander of the Army Air Corps—had also resigned their posts.

Western diplomats said the resignation of the three generals, if confirmed, would considerably improve chances of avoiding a military coup.

The reports that the commanders had resigned were later denied by the official radio as baseless.

A spokesman for Dr. Bakhtiar said the Shah sent a decree to Dr. Bakhtiar's home this afternoon, appointing him premier effective immediately.

There was no immediate announcement from the palace, which had earlier indicated that today's expected appointment had been delayed.

Dr. Bakhtiar is expected to present his new civilian cabinet, to replace the military-led regime, to the Shah at the royal palace on Saturday, the spokesman said.

He will then face votes of confidence from both houses of parliament, possibly on Sunday, but these appeared only as a formality.

Iran appeared relatively quiet today, although there were scattered incidents in Tehran as troops fired in the air to disperse groups of several hundred demonstrators chanting "death to the Shah."

The worst incidents were at filling stations, where thousands of people are queuing for petrol and

kerosene.

The main opposition grouping, the National Front, issued a call for a general strike and a day of mourning on Sunday for "martyrs" in the anti-Shah violence.

Tehran's two leading newspapers, Kayhan and Etehad, which stopped publication two months ago in protest against formation of a military government, were reopened today following Dr. Bakhtiar's announcement yesterday that censorship was being lifted.

The capital's international airport was virtually back to normal today, with commercial flights coming and going as scheduled.

But civilian air traffic controllers were still on strike and aircrafts were relying on visual landings and take-offs, with radio aid from a mobile Iranian Air Force unit at the end of the main runway.

Iran's striking oilworkers are refusing to resume oil exports until the Shah leaves the country, the opposition national front said today. A front spokesman was reporting an agreement to end the strike reached yesterday by workers' representatives and two senators.

In Paris, the exiled Ayatollah Khomeini said today that the Shah should be sentenced to at least life imprisonment for what he had done to the Iranian people.

In answer to questions from reporters at his home in a Paris suburb, the 78-year-old Ayatollah said the Shah should be allowed to leave the country but should stand trial.

As war gets closer to capital, Cambodian rebels claim successes

BANGKOK, Jan. 4 (R)—Rebel forces in Kampuchea (Cambodia) today claimed fresh military successes in a war that the government of Phnom Penh admitted was drawing ever closer to the capital.

Vice-premier Ieng Sary said in a telegram to council president Donald Mills that Vietnam violated his country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and threatened world peace.

At the Hague, the Dutch government said today it was reviewing its development aid to Vietnam because of that country's present conflict with Cambodia.

A foreign ministry spokesman said Holland was concerned at the escalation of the conflict which was endangering stability in South-East Asia.

Uganda accuses Libya of aiding Tanzania

NAIROBI, Jan. 4. Uganda today accused the Libyan Jamahiriyah of supporting neighbouring Tanzania in the conflict between the two East African countries.

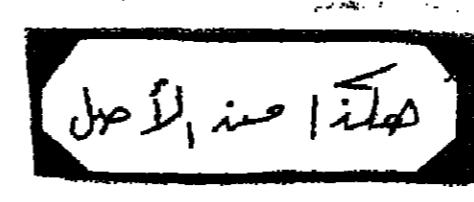
Uganda Radio, monitored here, quoted a government spokesman as saying that a Tanzanian delegation is visiting Libya to arrange the supply of arms for use against Uganda.

Uganda and Tanzania have been fighting for three months on their border west of Lake Victoria.

The radio said President Amin was very much concerned about the new development and was watching the situation very closely.

For the last eight years Libya has been Uganda's biggest source of military and financial aid. A Libya-Ugandan bank was set up in 1972 and a joint development corporation financed mainly by Libyan money was formed later.

BRIAC GLAMOUR SHOW AFTER NICE ★ MONTE CARLO ★ LAS VEGAS ● NOW IN AMMAN ● NIGHTLY AT 11 p.m. show time at 11 p.m. El Pasha Disco HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL For Res call: 41361 ext: 5



Responsible Editor
MOHAMMAD AMAD
Editorial Staff
WILLIAM E. CLEA
Illustrator
HORST LITZNER
Advertisement Manager
PEREGRINO FRANCIS

Headquarters and advertising offices:
JORDAN TIMES FOUNDATION
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephone: 07171-2344
Telex: 1497-G-JD-10. Cable: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.
The Jordan Times is published daily except Monday. Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Unsettling truths

We are supposed to be impressed by Israel's show of "good faith" in ordering its army to prevent members of the extremist Gush Emunim movement from establishing "unauthorised" Jewish settlements on the occupied West Bank.

It is obviously convenient for Israel to use its own more unruly elements as scapegoats to deflect world attention from the government's own official policy on the occupied territories in general and the construction of future settlements in particular.

For, despite the stipulations of the Camp David accords regarding the building of more settlements, Israeli officials have been quite blunt in signalling their real intentions.

The officer in charge of Israel's occupation forces, Major General Abraham Orly, has spoken of settlements on Arab land as "part of our defence philosophy" and "vital to Israel's security." Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has told a symposium in Tel Aviv that Israel plans to build 20 new settlements in the Jordan Valley in the next four years, and that it was time that all the world was aware of these intentions. And the deputy defence minister, Mr. Mordechai Zipori, has said that sites for new settlements are already being prepared and that, in fact, road-building and site-clearing continued throughout the three-month "freeze" on new settlement activity imposed after the Camp David summit.

The outposts being established by the Gush Emunim, Jerry-built affairs designed not so much for living in as for testing the government's stated policy of "thickening" existing settlements and building new ones.

So let no one mistake the deliberately provocative, and publicity conscious, actions of a lunatic fringe for the very real dangers afforded by Israel's official settlements policy. For while it is tearing down the Gush Emunim's shacks and barricades near Nablus with one hand -- with the world's press looking on -- Israel is, with the other hand, systematically planning three or four new outposts in the Jordan Valley, and another one near Bethany, and another one at Shiloh (where a settlement is already in place, disguised as an archaeological dig). And the same Israeli army which is removing the Gush Emunim fanatics is also planning to hand over Camp Kadum to civilian settlers. Let us not be confused about "authorised" or "unauthorised" settlements.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA' Thursday thinks it is the United States which is the driving force for the resumption of the stalled Egyptian-Israeli peace talks. It is a chronic American desire that had been expressed by the roving ambassador Alfred Atherton following the Leed's Castle meeting when he said: "what is important is not to agree on a common ground but to resume the negotiations!"

Referring to the "unpleasant" decision by the Egyptian cabinet Wednesday to resume negotiations, the newspaper considers that the conflicting views between Cairo and Tel Aviv should not only prevent the resumption of peace talks but blow up the Camp David agreements themselves.

Praising His Majesty King Hussein's call on Prime Minister Mudar Badran to formulate and preside at a Higher Physical Fitness Council **AL DUSTOUR** says the King's call represents a new step on the road marked out by His Majesty for "the welfare of the human being in our country, as being the most valuable and precious wealth of the homeland."

Stressing the importance of physical fitness as a civilised phenomenon, the newspaper says physical fitness, coupled with mental soundness, is bound to "produce for our country the qualified human cadres necessary for building up and modernising our society among the challenges of civilisation which Jordan faces."

WHAT'S GOING ON

Glass Art

A group of German glass artists are exhibiting their works of glass craftsmanship at the Goethe Institute.

Illustration Drawings Exhibit

Under the theme "Meeting of Eastern and Western Culture," German artist Ruth Leibnitz is exhibiting drawings, prints and sculpture at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth. Open from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 to 7:00 p.m.

Jordan set for new population explosion

This is the last article in a three-part series on the population of Jordan.

By Ian Kellas
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN -- Tighten your safety belts. This place is in for a real shock." That is how one highly placed foreign adviser describes the phenomenon of population growth in Jordan.

According to unpublished government estimates, there will be well over twice as many people living in Jordan by the end of the century as there are now. A lot of officials take that prospect calmly enough. In 1974, in reply to a UN questionnaire, the Jordanian government stated that its current rate of natural population growth put officially at about 3.4 percent--was "satisfactory". Dr. Jawad Anani, Under-secretary at the Ministry of Labour, told the Jordan Times that he was "not worried" about the effect of population growth on the labour situation.

But Riad Tabbarah, chief of the population division at ECWA (The Economic Commission for Western Asia) told the Jordan Times that a family planning campaign could be effective in Jordan if it were aimed at people with a certain level of income and education.

He was drawing on the conclusions of the so-called "Eastern" theory which states that parents will only start to use contraception if they feel they are producing more children than they want. That is not as obvious as it sounds.

Up to a certain stage in the development of a country, parents are generally unable to produce as many five children as they want -- because of poor economic and health conditions. Given better conditions, they will initially opt for more and not fewer children.

But family planning campaigns whether or not they are theoretically effective -- are apt to become very political. One voluntary society which set up a clinic in a refugee camp here a few years ago reportedly had to close down because of accusations that it was attempting to kill off the Palestinian people.

But even without vigorous family planning campaigns, pressures are building up on parents to have fewer children in Jordan. The changing status of women in the kingdom may be the most significant long-term factor.

Education for females usually has a profound impact on population growth. For a start, educating your daughters is more expensive than keeping them at home, and hence one incentive for not having so many. Also, an educated woman tends to feel like taking on a job, which means that she will probably get married later and have fewer children herself. Being educated, she is more open to "modern" influences and is likely to upset the "patriarchal" system which seems to encourage big families.

Women in Jordan already apparently account for around 36 per cent of post-secondary students, and 46 per cent of primary school children. Their participation in the labour force has gone up over the past three years from around five to around ten per cent. They are tending to marry later -- the median age for marriage among women nowadays is 21. And in 1976, 24 per cent of them said they were using contraceptives.

The 1972 fertility survey showed that Jordanian women with secondary or higher education on the average give birth to half as many children (not counting still births) women did as illiterate -- 4.2 instead of 8.6. But on the other hand, there was almost no difference between the fertility rates of urban and rural women. The general trend -- with improved economic and health conditions -- has been for women to have more children. One theory is that fertility goes up when mothers stop breast feeding (as many do when their society reaches a certain stage of socio-economic

NATURAL INCREASE RATES OF THE JORDANIAN POPULATION 1961-1976

	1961	1972	1976
A. East Bank	4.9	5.1	5.1
Crude birth rate (%)	1.9	1.0	.9
Crude death rate (%)	3.0	4.1	4.2
Natural increase (%)			
B. West Bank	5.3	4.6	4.7
Crude birth rate (%)	1.9	1.6	1.5
Crude death rate (%)	3.4	3.0	3.2
Natural increase (%)			
C. Jordan	4.9	5.0	5.1
Crude birth rate (%)	1.9	1.2	1.1
Crude death rate (%)	3.2	3.7	3.9
Natural increase (%)			

development).

But Dr. Hill was voicing the majority view when he said that fertility has almost certainly reached its peak in Jordan and must start coming down.

But even if Jordanians suddenly start having two to three children instead of the customary eight or so, total population is going to go on growing for about the next seventy years. At the present rate it is due to double itself within the next eighteen. That is mainly because Jordan's population is so young. Most of the people in this kingdom are under the age of fifteen, which means that there are large numbers of little girls waiting presumably to become mothers.

In the face of this more or less inevitable massive growth, the only policy decision which all the experts seem to agree on is that Jordan

must be better distributed in future.

Regional planning has become a favourite slogan in the government, but the drift of people and resources towards Amman has not been slowed down. On the contrary, according to official sources unless something much more decisive is done, the concentration is going to increase in the future.

The city of Amman will have a population of around 2 million by the end of the century, the way things are going now.

If the city continues to sprawl further it will eat into more of the precious agricultural land around it. But this apparently is not the only option. Less than half the total area within the boundaries of the Municipality of Amman is actually built on. "The crowding of the city is a fiction," one expert

declared. Amman has approximately one quarter the population density of Manhattan.

Meanwhile, studies conducted on bedouin tribes suggest that the nomadic desert dwellers are rapidly moving to the city because that is where they find services and job opportunities. CARE, the development agency, reckons however that the rural population in Jordan is actually much bigger than is generally assumed, and its

drive "people out into the countryside." In the coming year, it is due to undertake a general survey of the population. That should put an end to the planning debate.

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

There is an old riddle in demography: If a leaf falls in the forest does it make a noise?

Jordan Weekly

Calendar

(Week of Jan. 5 - 11)

EXHIBITIONS

CONTINUING: West German artist Ruth Leibnitz is exhibiting her works, including drawings, illustrations and sculpture, at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth. The exhibition ends on Jan. 6 and opens from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.

The exhibition of glass craftsmanship by six West German glass artists is on display at the Goethe Institute until Jan. 6.

CONCERT

WEDNESDAY, January 10: The British Council presents a concert of solo guitar music by guitarist Julian Byzantine. Mr. Byzantine, who has visited Jordan several times in the last few years, will give two concerts of music by a variety of composers including Domenico Scarlatti, Bach, Rodrigo and Albeniz. The second performance is on Thursday, Jan. 11, and both concerts start at 8:00 p.m. Tickets are available at the reception desk.

FILMS

SUNDAY, January 7: The French Cultural Centre presents a children's film, "Tintin et les oranges bleues," at 5:00 p.m.

Lasting throughout this month at the French Cultural Centre is a documentary exhibition on the French song, which can be seen during regular hours.

TUESDAY, January 9: The Goethe Institute presents a film entitled "Berlinger" directed by Bernard Sinkel and Alf Brustellin. The film begins at 8:00 p.m. and is subtitled in English.

THURSDAY, January 11: In celebration of the U.N. Year of the Child, the Goethe Institute presents a children's film entitled "Ich Kann Auch ne Arche Bauen" by Jark Bohm. The film starts at 4:30 p.m. and is subtitled in English.

Pan-Arab seminar on development to begin in Amman Saturday

VIMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA) — A one-week seminar to review progress of development projects in Arab states is to open here on Saturday. Taking part will be representatives from Jordan, Syria, Iraq, The Yemen Arab Republic, the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, Sudan, Mauritania, Maldives and the Arab Gulf states.

Participants will present working papers dealing with development projects in various Arab states.

Jordan will be represented by officials from the Central Bank, the National Planning Council and the Institute of Public Administration.

Jordanian delegation visits Iraqi Army

AGHDAD, Jan. 4 (JNA) — A Jordanian military delegation arrived here today to attend the celebrations held on the 58th anniversary of the Iraqi Army.

Jordan's assistant chief of staff leading the delegation told reporters that the development and progress of the Iraqi Army will serve the goals of the Arab Nation.

Alia opens office in the Philippines

MANILA, Jan. 4 (R) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline has opened a Manila office and intends to make the Philippines capital an Asian destination shortly, the company announced today.

Alia area manager Stephen Wong added that at present Alia covers only the Airman-Bangkok route in the Far East but planned to include more Asian cities soon.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	5,075	6,580	6,620	6,590
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	3,335	—	13,950	13,950
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	6,463	1,080	—	1,080
Dar Alada Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	720	1,800	1,820	1,800
Jordan General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	193	0,930	0,980	0,950
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	67	1,330	1,350	1,320
Arab Aluminium Co.	JD 1,000	54	0,900	0,920	0,900
Paper And Cardboard Factories	JD 1,000	155	0,700	—	0,700
Petra Bank Co.	JD 10,000	4,015	—	11,600	11,500
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	505	1,000	1,030	1,010

Total Volume traded, Thursday, Jan. 4: JD 20,582
Total number of shares traded: 8,832

Par Value	Volume Traded	Number Traded	Year of Maturity	Selling Price
Government Development Bonds JD 5,000	866	172	1980	5,035

Total volume traded: JD 1,070

Palestinian scientist develops new "sunship" plan

Lee S. Tesdell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN—Would you like to board a solar powered airship in Amman and fly to Cairo in the same day, or perhaps ship 500 tonnes of your firm's goods from Khartoum to Riyadh by air, using the harnessed energy of the sun?

If he has his way, a young engineer from Amman now studying and working at the Imperial College in London, will help to make these dreams come true. Gabriel Khoury has now secured the support and expertise of English airship authority Edwin Mowforth of the University of Surrey. "Together," Mr. Khoury told the Jordan Times during an interview here this week, "we will form a team with the objective of building a prototype 'sunship'. If the money is forthcoming it will become a full-time project."

Mr. Khoury cautioned that the scheme must be regarded with "guarded optimism". But the prospects for application in Jordan and other parts of the Arab World are potentially good. "In the late 1980's and 1990's we could have local use of airships and local manufacture of some components," Mr. Khoury said.

Securing financial backing for the £3 million prototype project is the next step. "Financial sources have already expressed interest in supporting the project," he said.

Mr. Khoury, who was born in Jaffa and educated both at Bireit College and in England, first thought of the application of solar energy to transportation ten years ago. He told us that the idea began to gain momentum in the West after the 1973 petroleum crisis. In 1975 funding began to be available on a large scale for solar research. The American government by 1978 had increased its spending on solar research five-fold to \$355 million.

Current interest around the world is evidenced by the media response to Khoury's description of his project in a recent issue of New Scientist, a major British periodical. Mr. Khoury's article received attention from newspapers around the world and positive reactions came from a variety of sources, he said. He has subsequently been invited to lecture on the subject in London and Paris.

The prototype which Khoury would like to begin building soon, would not involve new technology. In fact, "the conventional airship principle applies, and solar cells, motors, propellers and control systems could all be adapted from existing units to produce a prototype quickly," he wrote recently in an article.

The "Sunship" prototype would look very much like an ordinary airship. "The greater part of its skin area would carry an array of solar cells which would generate electric power which would be collected and fed through a grid to two 100 kilowatt direct current motors." Propulsion itself would come from propellers.

Calculations reveal, according to Khoury, that at 20 per cent solar cell efficiency, an attainable level, the "Sunship" could travel at 100 kilometres per hour for at least six hours a day at latitude 20 degrees, regardless of season.

Commercially available solar cells are now at the 12 to 14 per cent efficiency range, Khoury told us, which allow for slightly slower speeds. The prototype would be about 80 metres long with capacity for a three to five tonne payload. Future airships could carry a load of up to 500 tonnes, said Khoury.

The cost of the prototype will be about £800,000 for the airship, and the remainder for the solar propulsion system and research costs. This is high, he said, but future cost will certainly drop in relation to fuel powered airships, as solar technology research con-

tinues and petroleum prices climb. It is estimated by the United States Department of Energy, for instance, that the current price of solar cells at \$400 per peak watt will drop to 50 cents per peak watt in the mid-1980's. The cells themselves are of silicon, although future research may reveal better material.

Additionally, said Khoury, the solar powered airship is safer than a conventionally powered ship because there is no flammable fuel aboard: there are no weight changes due to fuel supply depletion; it is non-polluting; it does not use non-renewable energy supplies and doesn't need refueling facilities.

As for night flying, either a solar energy storing device or auxiliary fuel system would be necessary. The future for solar energy storing technology is bright says Khoury, so that more efficient devices than are now available may be found.

The solar cells would be attached to the skin as independent panels or tapes with the collector grids bonded between the skin layers.

If the Khoury-Mowforth project receives adequate financing and progresses on schedule it could conceivably be ready to fly for the 200th anniversary of lighter-than-air-craft. The first such vehicle was the Montgolfier hot air balloon which flew in 1783. The first dirigible (steerable airship) was designed in 1784 and the first one flew in 1884. The most successful airship, the Graf Zeppelin, made 147 crossings of the Atlantic Ocean. In March 1929 it flew with a number of German notables aboard to Palestine from Germany. The non-stop round trip was made in 81 hours.

One of the modern improvements to be incorporated into modern airships is the use of helium gas for lifting rather than hydrogen. The problem with hydrogen was that it is combustible, whereas helium is inert. Other improvements will include: more durable materials for construction, better structural stress analysis and design using computers, up to date instrumentation and control systems, properly trained air crews, the employment of model testing, utilisation of better weather forecasting and finally, better ground handling facilities. Khoury's project will take these into account...

The solar cell seems to be better applicable to air transport rather than ground transport, as at 1000 metres elevation solar energy levels are higher than at sea level. Airflow over the airship surface as a cooling agent helps to increase the solar cell efficiency as well.

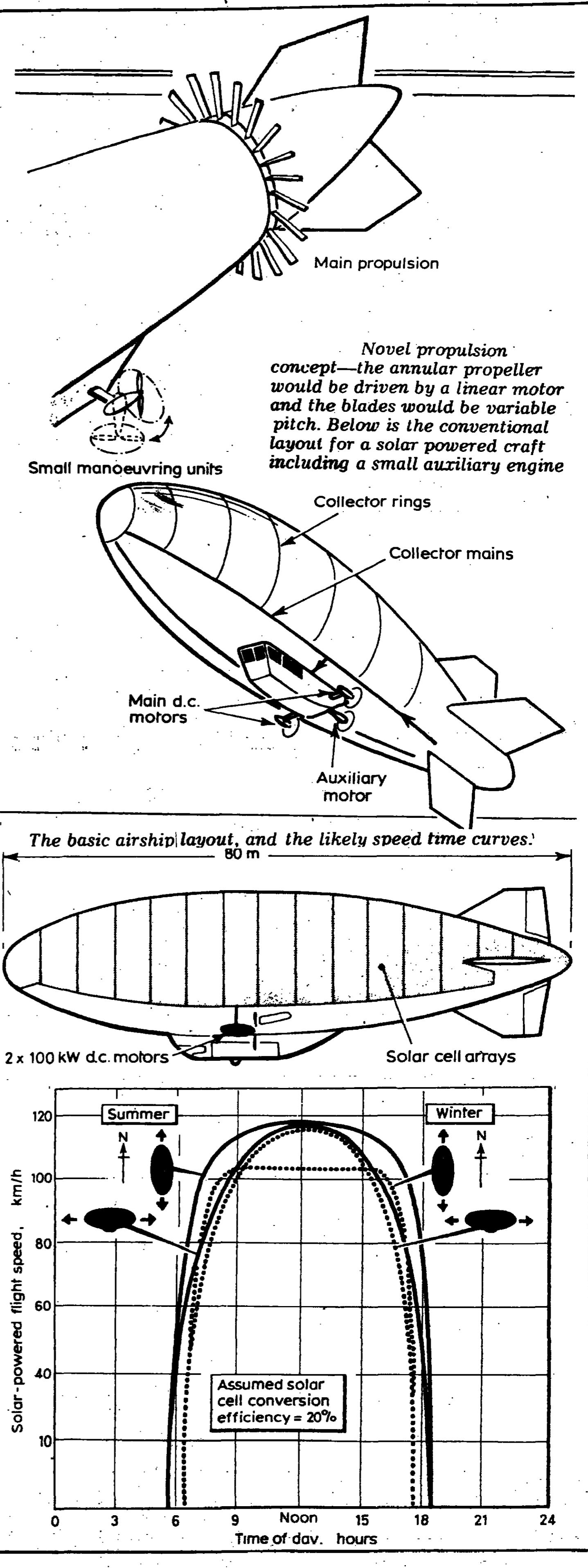
The areas of the world where solar powered airships are most applicable are in North Africa, the Arabian peninsula, and perhaps Australia and parts of South America. The sunshine in those areas can average 300 days a year and the windspeeds are generally low. Infrastructure is comparatively lacking as well, so that airships would be useful as they could transport bulky items. The take-off of an airship is efficient in that it requires fuel only when moving horizontally.

Khoury stresses the applicability of the "Sunship" to Arab development. The geographical position of many of the Arab countries is amenable to solar energy use and level of development is such that airships could be useful in transportation of freight, and also possibly as passenger vehicles.

If any case, says Khoury, "I believe that the hitherto underestimated airship is well worth of giving another chance."

Khoury, presently at home on holiday, will soon return to his research in London in hopes that the "Sunship" project will take off. One would do well here in Jordan to scrutinise the skies in the future, as Khoury may come home for his next holiday in the "Sunship".

The cost of the prototype will be about £800,000 for the airship, and the remainder for the solar propulsion system and research costs. This is high, he said, but future cost will certainly drop in relation to fuel powered airships, as solar technology research con-



Jordan Times



Point Barrow resident takes pictures of friends with her instant-photo camera.



During celebration after successful whale hunt, an Eskimo woman gets traditional blanket toss.

Native Americans survive in Alaska

By R. Norman Matheny

POINT BARROW, Alaska (CSM)--Until 19th-century explorers, looking for a northwest passage, came here, the Eskimo who lived and hunted along these frozen reaches of North America thought they were the only people on earth.

Today their descendants are no longer isolated. Regular jet flights are bringing a stream of goods and visitors--and changes to the icy North. On a brief visit to Point Barrow, I recorded some of those changes.

As our Air Alaska jet landed and about 40 passengers (mostly tourists) dispersed, the ground crew began unloading freight from the hold up front. One pallet was stacked high with cardboard cartons of soft-drink cans. Another had cartons labeled 'frozen chicken,' a very popular item at the local grocery.

The weather was mostly sunny, with some snowflakes by early afternoon--a typical midsummer day at Point Barrow. There are 82 days from mid-May to early August when the sun never sets, and the temperature hits an average of 40 degrees F.

On the opposite end of the calendar there is a corresponding period with no sunrise and an average of minus 40 degrees F.

Point Barrow is a rapidly expanding community of over 3,000. It has grown by about one-third in the last ten years. Several hundred men here were employed on the multi-billion-dollar oil pipeline being constructed across Alaska and on maintenance crews at 64 nearby radar stations.

Housing was crude. Many of the facades showed use of odd pieces of lumber and plywood sheets, and much of the plumbing was outdoor. Yards were strewn with such items as snowmobile parts, abandoned vehicles, whale bones, and open-topped, 55-gallon



Most women wear scarves or hoods--even during summer.

drums--the sewage system. Prices at Shontz General Store seemed slightly inflated to a mainlander. For example, a 20-ounce bottle of ketchup cost \$1.26, two-pound jar of peanut butter \$2.86, and soft drinks 40 cents. A box containing ten pieces of the frozen-fried chicken was \$3.40.

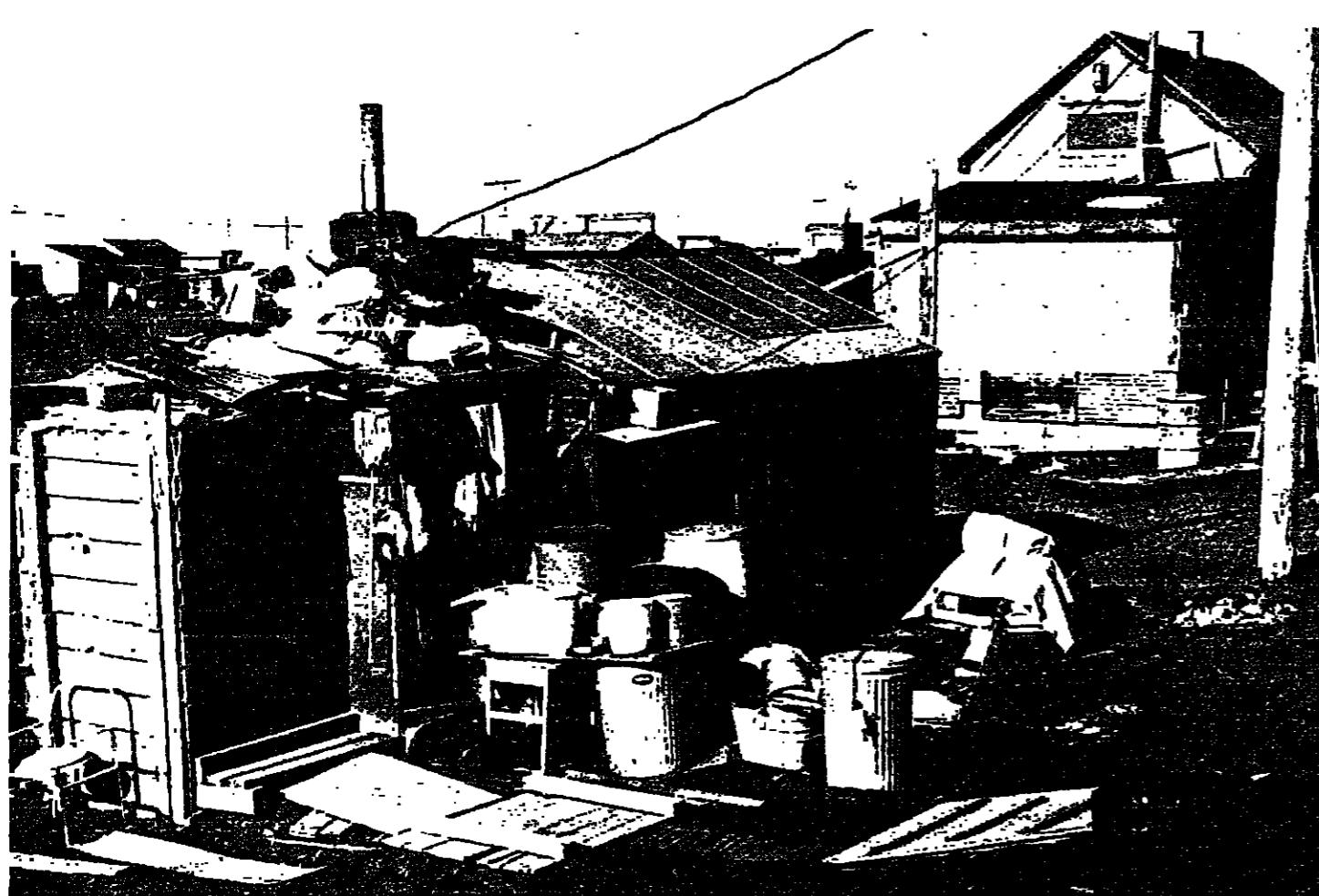
At Al's Eskimo Cafe the menu featured reindeer soup at \$3.95 a bowl, hamburgers at \$2., and french fries or potato salad at 50

cents extra. Whale steak cost \$6.75. And for \$5 diners could choose between a hot beef sandwich and a walrus steak with onions.

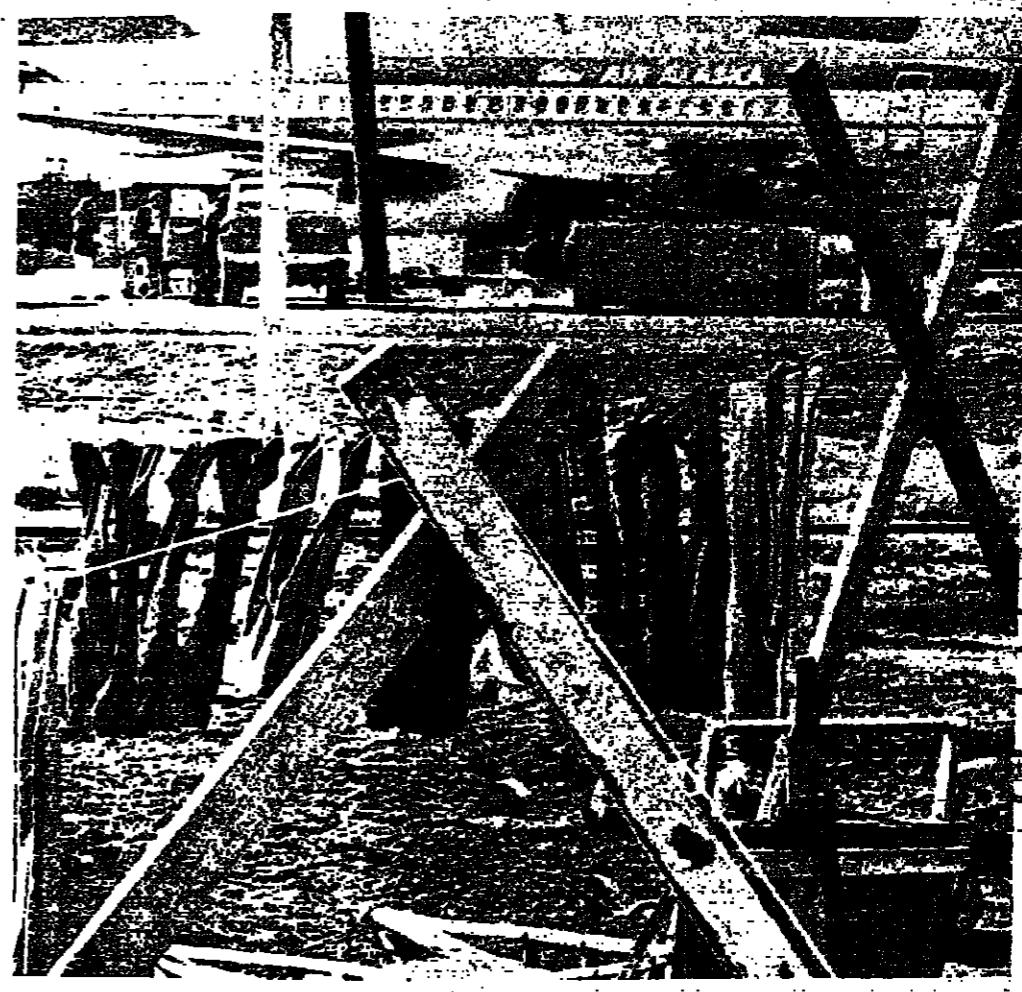
The Top-of-the-World Hotel next door had a more modern cafe and flush toilets. A family of four could find quarters here for \$100 a night--but in one room with cots. Half a mile down the road at the village of Browerville, a celebration was in progress in honour of

a successful whale hunt. People took the day off for talking and playing such gam Eskimo-style "blanket" animal skins.

The main dish was v black, oily, pungent in which the Eskimo once d almost solely for food. It still an important sour bowhead whale migration and October are prime seasons.



Homes in Point Barrow are built to withstand rigorous Arctic winters--with little regard for exterior eye appeal.



Eskimo mother, hoping warm sun will thaw out her clothing, puts out this wash in back yard of Point Barrow airport.

AMMAN MARKETPLACE

Restaurants

MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT
Jabal Hussein
Near Maxim Circle.
Here you can enjoy the Mandarin Chinese cuisine. Open daily from 12:15 to 4:00 and 6:00 to midnight. For take home food orders please call 25786.

Furniture

LET AD-DAR FURNISH YOUR HOME OR OFFICE "TURN-KEY" FROM OUR SUPER IMPORTS CHOSEN TO SUIT EVERY TASTE & BUDGET.

Visit us today at Wadi Essar St. Tel. 33008

SALAH EDDIN TRADING EST. SHOW ROOMS

Presents

BEST SELECTION OF MODERN FURNITURE IN GOOD QUALITY AND REASONABLE PRICES.

North Market 200 M. From Airport square Tel. 51278 - AMMAN

Transportation

SATELLITE RENT-A-CAR
BRAND NEW MODELS
TEL. 25767

JORDAN EXPRESS CO.

PACKING & CRATING
AIR & SEA FREIGHT
TRAVEL & TOURISM
KING HUSSEIN ST. P.O.B. 2148
TEL. 22565, 21778, 38141

NATIONAL RENT-A-CAR

1979 Models now available
SHEPHERD HOTEL Tel. 39197

YOUR PERFECT DINNER PARTY IS ONLY A CALL AWAY
Yes, with only four hours notice we will serve a three course lunch or dinner in the comfort and privacy of your own home.
For reservations call 41346 ext 3

JORDAN
INTERNATIONAL

SCANDINAVIAN
SUPPLY CO. LTD.
CIVIL DEFENCE STREET - TEL. 63890
PO BOX 334 - AMMAN
Luxurious furniture hand-crafted in Sweden
Assortment of office and house Furniture

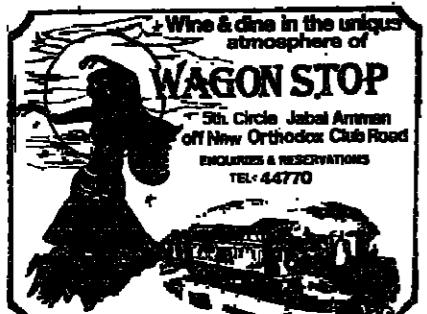
SHIPPING INSURANCE
TRAVEL & TOURISM
WORLD-WIDE HOTEL RESERVATIONS
AIR CARGO FORWARDERS
CLEARANCE DOOR TO DOOR
Please inquire
TAWN KAWAR & SONS
P.O. BOX 222 - AMMAN - TEL. 333-1410

BARAKAT JEWELLERY

F. Barakat
Bijouterie, Antiquaire
& Numismate
Jordan Insurance Co. Bldg. No. 3
3rd Circle, Jabal Amman
Amman - Jordan

**EYES EXAMINED
CONTACT LENSES (hard & soft)**

OPTIKOS SHAMI O.D.
The best! Ever. Made in Optic
Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Tel. 42043



FINLANDIA
Our fine products made by experienced Finish craftsmen include the following:
• Interior decoration & design.
• Furniture for the home & office.
• Ceramic dishes and tableware.
• Handcrafted jewelry.
3RD CIRCLE, JABAL AMMAN
NEAR ABU AHMAD TEL. 42667

Self Initiated

GRAFFITI

COMIC STRIP
DON'T
EXAGGERATE
RICK WISE
REMEMBER
BIG

U.S. treasure-hunter makes enormous discovery

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (R) — An American adventurer has announced what may be the greatest-ever discovery of sunken treasure — a hoard of Spanish gold and silver that lay undisturbed for centuries fused in coral reefs off the coast of the Dominican Republic.

The treasure is from the galleon Concepción, which crashed into Caribbean coral reefs 136 kilometres off the coast of what was then called Santo Domingo 337 years ago while en route to Puerto Rico with a cargo of Mexican treasure.

The discoverer is 36-year-old Bert Webber, a slim, sun-burnt

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1979

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You are likely to display a bad temper today, so make a definite point to stop, look and listen to what others have in mind, and you can then turn today's troubles to your benefit.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Take care you don't irk higher-ups in any way and this becomes a good day for you. Use tact in handling business affairs.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You had better clear up pending duties before you go delving into new activities. Take steps to improve your health.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Steer clear of one who is too demanding and handle any personal matters exclusively. Think along logical lines.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make plans to have more abundance in the days ahead. Sidestep a possible argument with associates. Be wise.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) If you budget your time well, you can handle today's work in good fashion and then look into new outlets that appeal to you.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Entertaining those you like in a simple and wholesome way now is better than spending a lot of money foolishly.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Assist family members in attaining their most cherished aims. Keep busy at duties that can bring you added income in the future.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Much care in motion of all kind is important now, since there are dangerous conditions around you. Be more proud of yourself.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Showing more devotion to the one you love is wise, but don't go overboard by spending more than you can afford.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Find the best way to handle personal affairs and do nothing to upset a family tie. Avoid one who is depressive.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You may want to get even with one who has annoyed you, but it's to your best interest to go on with your regular routines.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Seek the advice you need on personal matters from an older person of experience and then use it wisely. Be more optimistic.

man with bulging eyes who has spent his adult life hunting for the greatest-ever discovery of sunken treasure — a hoard of Spanish gold and silver that lay undisturbed for centuries fused in coral reefs off the coast of the Dominican Republic.

But this time, Mr. Webber told reporters yesterday, he has struck it rich — how rich he would not say. He showed a press conference colour slides of some of the hundreds of coins and other precious artifacts he has so far recovered.

Some estimates put the total value of what could be on board at \$40 million. Mr. Webber said that figure was totally wrong — but he refused to say by how much.

Mr. Webber said that since the discovery on Nov. 26, he and his 16-man crew aboard the 34-metre former British minesweeper Samson have already hauled up enough treasure to pay for the cost of their expedition.

He estimated that the expedition has so far cost \$500,000 including thousands of dollars for some of the most sophisticated equipment ever used underwater.

The equipment included two hand-held cesium magnetometers specially developed for his hunt. They can detect buried treasures better than ordinary metal detectors.

He said the expedition succeeded partly because of the magnetometers and partly due to the discovery of a 17th century log giving the Concepción's location.

Under a legal agreement reached with the Dominican Government, it gets half of the revenues accruing from his find and first pick of any objects it wants to keep.

But the Dominicans are so impressed with his work that one of their warships is currently guarding the waters near the discovery to discourage pirates.

"It is like being turned loose in a museum with all the boxes open down there," Mr. Webber said.

Locked in coral

— It's cache after cache of tre-

asure, the only problem is that after all these years, the wreckage of the ship has merged with the coral," he said. He and his crew are hauling up bits of coral and extracting items of value.

Among the items brought in so far are a 90-kilogramme clump of solid fused silver coins that contained loose coins in a hollow centre, pieces of Chinese porcelain, olive jars, candlestick holders, canon balls and a silver holy water sprinkler.

He estimated that so far he and his divers have put in only 120 hours underwater bringing up treasure. Mr. Webber said he will return to the site tomorrow and begin a six-month long expedition next week.

Through the centuries, dozens of fortune hunters have searched for the Concepción and it was found once before — in 1687.

Mr. Webber has been diving and organising treasure hunts since he was 20 and frequently in the past had to work at other jobs to raise the funds for new hunts.

But in the past two years, he has founded his own company and sold shares to investors to get the funds to develop a new technology of underwater treasure hunting.

Jordan Times Daily Guide

BBC RADIO

GMT	13:30 Radio Theatre
09:00 Newsdesk	14:15 Letterbox
04:30 Photo Style	14:30 English Mystery True
10:45 Financial News	15:00 Radio Newsreel
Reflections	15:15 Outlook
15:45 News: 24 Hours	16:00 News Commentary
05:30 World Today	16:45 World Today
06:00 Newscast: Press Review	17:00 Radio Book Choice
10:30 A City and its Music	17:15 Music news
10:30 News: 24 Hours	17:45 Sports Round-Up
11:30 Radio News	18:00 News, News about
07:35 Merchant Navy	18:15 Radio Newsread
08:00 News, Reflections	18:30 Radio News
09:15 World Today	19:00 Outlook
09:45 Financial News	19:30 Stock Market Report
10:45 Headline News	19:45 About Britain
10:45 Merchant Navy	20:00 News: 24 Hours
10:45 News in Action	20:30 Radio News, Herbal Medicine
11:15 News about Britain	21:00 World Radio Club
11:15 Face of England	21:15 Sarah and Company
11:30 Anything Goes	22:00 News, World Today
12:00 Radio Newsread	22:25 Financial News
12:30 News	22:35 Book Choice
12:45 Sports Round-up	22:45 Sports Round-up
12:50 News, 24 Hours	23:00 News, Commentary

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	19:00 News, Roundup, reports, analyses
03:00 The Breakfast Show	19:30 VOA Magazine: America, science, culture, letters
03:30 News: pop music, features, listeners' questions	20:00 Special English: news, music, arts
17:00 News roundup: reports, opinion, analyses	20:15 Music USA (Jazz)
17:30 Dateline	21:00 World Report
18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Living Earth."	22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses
18:30 Country Music USA	23:00 News, Commentary

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3 :	20:00 News, in Arabic
10:00 Quran	20:30 Arabic programme
10:15 Cartoons	21:15 Arabic series
10:30 Albert	22:15 Crown Court
11:30 Religious programme	23:00 News in Arabic
11:30 English programme	
13:25 Emergency	
14:20 Soccer	
16:20 Captain Lion's team	
16:30 Glimpse	
17:30 Arabic series	
19:30 Special adventure	
19:30 Religious programme	
20:00 News	
20:15 Crown Court	

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign-on	14:30 French Pop Stars
7:01 Morning Show	15:00 Concert hour
7:30 News Bulletin	16:00 News summary
7:30 Morning	16:15 Pedagogical pop
10:00 News Headlines	16:30 Old favorites
10:30 News	17:00 News of Christianity
10:30 All Kind of Music	17:30 Radiotheque
11:00 Listener's choice	18:00 News summary
12:00 News headlines	18:30 Faces and Places
12:30 Old favorites	19:00 News unlimited
13:00 News	19:30 New Bulletin
13:30 Radiotheque	19:45 Music
14:00 News Bulletin	19:50 Sign-off

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:	7:00 Cairo
	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
	9:35 Ram Al Khaima, Abu Dhabi (RJ/GF)
	10:30 Amman (MEA)
	11:50 Kuwait (KAC)
	13:30 Jeddah, Medina (SDI)
	15:00 New York
	17:00 Paris
	17:30 Paris, Rome
	18:30 Paris, Beirut (AF)
	17:30 Madrid, Athens
	18:00 London, Geneva
	18:30 Cairo
	19:00 Ram Al Khaima (MEA)
	21:15 Damascus
	21:30 Frankfurt, Munich, Durres (LH)
	23:00 Jeddah
	23:30 Cairo

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Minbar (39791)
Amman:	Al Awdah (36120)
	Ramzi Mizrahi (36784)
Hospital:	Ibrahim (34822)
Mohammed Al Taani (3711)	
Zarqa:	Hamza Hanna
Amman:	Nearrokh
Shati:	Al Madar
Tanis:	Ramzi (37249)
	Sak (72626)
University:	University (31812)
Falouja:	21:30 (2124)

CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre	Tel. 41529
British Council	36147-K
French Cultural Centre	37099
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Canadian Cultural Centre	41994
Hawa Art Centre	65195
Hussein Youth Centre	67161
YWCA	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	65157
Amman Municipal Library	65111
University of Jordan Library	65111
Urdetel Museum	36191
Folklore Museum	36791

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 24311
Civil defence rescue	

